LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

APRIL 2010

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HIGHLIGHTS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(month-over-month and year-over-year)

In Nova Scotia April 2010, labour force increased 0.3% over March 2010 to 496,600 and declined 0.3% over April 2009. Employment increased 0.2% (1,100) over March 2010 to 453,800 and increased 1.0% over April 2009. Unemployment increased 1.4% over March 2010 to 42,800 and declined 6.3% over April 2009. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points over March 2010 to 8.6%.

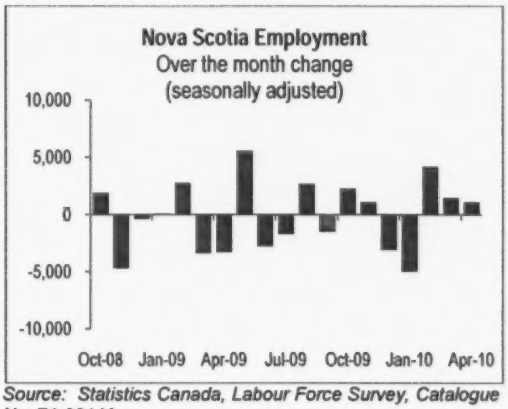
In Canada March 2010, increased 0.5% over March 2010 to 18.6 million and increased 1.2% over April 2009. Employment increased by 0.6% (108,700) over March 2010 to 17.1 million and increased 1.3% over April 2009. Unemployment declined 1.1% over March 2010 to 1.5 million and increased 0.3% over April 2009. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over March 2010 to 8.1%.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in April 2010 declined 0.1 percentage points over March 2010 to 6.1 percent. The Halifax CMA has the fourth lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.8 percent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 12.2 percent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

TREND
Year-to-date (January - April 2010)

A positive employment trend is emerging in Nova Scotia labour markets. With another employment increase in April, Nova Scotia's labour markets have improved for the third consecutive month. This is first time since the start of the global recession in October 2008 that there has been three consecutive months of positive employment growth.

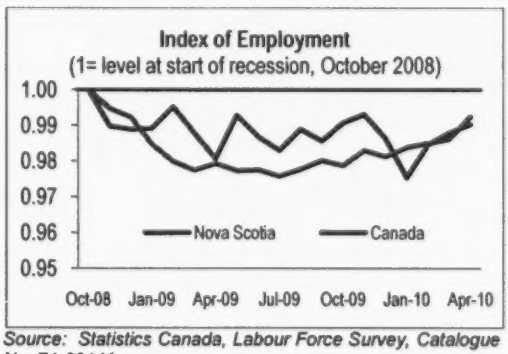
Seasonally adjusted employment rose 1,100 (+0.2 per cent) this month after increasing 1,500 (+0.3 per cent) in March. Employment in February was up 4,200 (0.9 per cent). Although this is a positive sign, more employment growth for May and June are needed to sustain that trend.



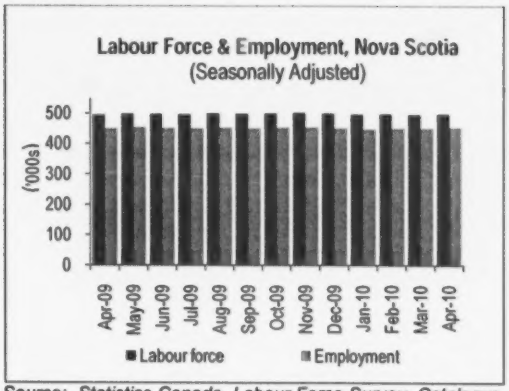
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Compared with April 2009, seasonally adjusted employment is up by 4,400 or 1.0 per cent. This is the first time this year where the year over year monthly employment changes have been positive. However, average employment in the first five months of 2010 is down 1,700 (-0.4 per cent) from the same period in 2009.

Nova Scotia has yet to return to pre recessionary employment levels (peak: October 2008). Nova Scotia is slightly ahead of the national average in closing the gap back to peak employment levels. Although it was above the national trend for much of 2009, Nova Scotia's employment has been more volatile than the national average.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Contrary to national observations, full-time job losses in Nova Scotia have weighed down employment performance. Comparing the first four months of 2010 with the same period in 2009, Nova Scotia's full time employment fell by 0.8 percent while part-time employment grew by 1.4 percent. This result suggests that Nova Scotia's employers may be reducing their employees' hours of work to reflect the slower pace of the economy. Over the same period, Canadian labour markets have increased both part-time and full-time employment.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics
Nova Scotia (Seasonally adjusted data)

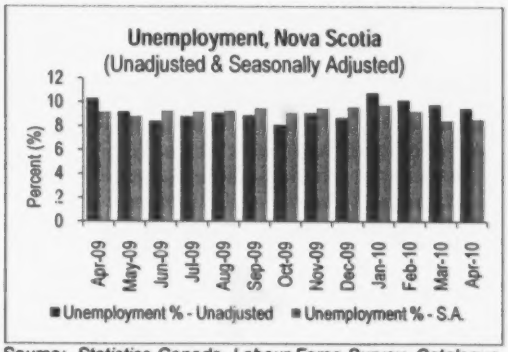
	Jan-Apr 2009	Jan-Apr 2010
Population ('000)	771.5	775.1
Labour Force ('000)	497.8	496.2
Employment ('000)	452.9	451.2
Full-time ('000)	369.9	367.0
Part-time ('000)	83.0	84.2
Unemployment ('000)	44.9	45.1
Unemployment (percent)	9.0	9.1
Participation (percent)	64.5	64.0
Employment (percent)	58.7	58.2

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Although labour supply remains near historic highs, the labour force declined 0.3 per cent for the first four months of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. The labour force participation rate fell by 0.5 percentage points over the first five months of 2009 to 64.0 percent.

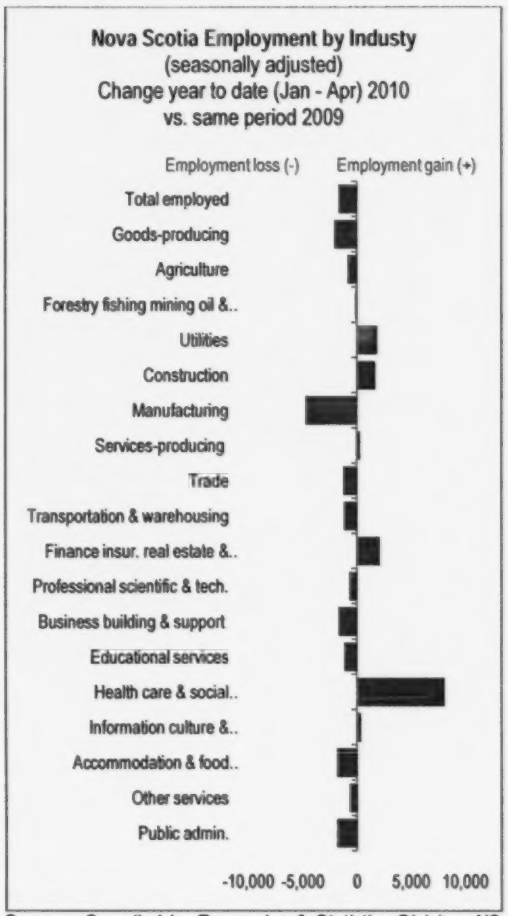
On a monthly basis, labour force increased at a slightly faster pace than employment pushing the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage points to 8.6 percent, well below the peak of 9.8 per cent in January. However, this monthly volatility does not reflect overall trends. Compared with 2009, first four months employment declined faster than labour supply, resulting in higher unemployment. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the first four months of 2010 was 9.1 percent, 0.1 percentage points over the same period in 2009.

The number of unemployed Nova Scotians in the labour force rose 0.4 percent in the first four months of 2010, averaging 45,100 persons compared to 44,900 in the first four months of 2009.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

While total employment was down for the first four months of 2010, there was some growth in selected industries. As shown the following chart, employment growth has been concentrated in five industries with most of the contribution coming from health and social services. The strength in finance, insurance and real estate reflects to some degree improvements in the equity markets and better housing prices.

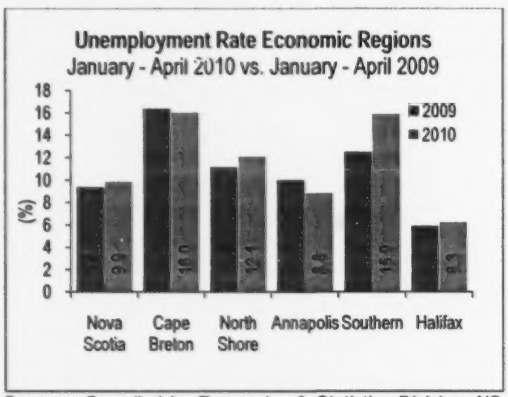


Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

The impact of the global recession can be seen in the fall in employment for business support services (which includes call centres), accommodation/food services and manufacturing.

Seasonally unadjusted data for the sub provincial regions had mixed results for the first four months of 2010 over the first four months of 2009. Cape Breton had declines in both labour supply and demand for the first four months of 2010. The net result was a drop in the number of unemployed workers and a 0.4 percentage point fall in the unemployment rate to 16.0 per cent. The Northern Mainland region saw employment fall slightly coupled with an increase in labour supply. The number of unemployed workers increased 9.3 per cent, pushing the unemployment rate up 1.0 percentage points to 12.1 per cent. The labour supply in the Annapolis Valley declined at a faster pace than labour demand and the number of unemployed workers fell. This combination drove the unemployment rate down by 1.2 percentage points to 8.8 per cent for the first four months of 2010. Even though the labour supply fell, the South Shore region reported a much larger decline in labour demand. The overall result was major increase in the number of unemployed workers causing the unemployment rate for the first four months of 2010 to climb 3.4 percentage points to 15.9 per cent.

HRM had labour supply growth outpacing labour demand growth and the net impact is more unemployed workers. Halifax's unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 6.3 per cent. Still, HRM was the only region to report positive employment growth for the first four months of 2010.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.
NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving averages and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are large

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
- Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
- Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
- Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
- Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
- Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

About the Labour Market Monthly provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

KEY EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

(1st quarter 2010 will be released May 31, 2010)

In 2009, total wages and salaries were $16.1 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 1.7 percent over 2008. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $722.0 billion in 2009, was unchanged over 2008. In 2009, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 percent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries ($ millions)

	2008	2009
Canada	721,957	721,731
Nova Scotia	15,847	16,114

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006
Note: Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

In 2009, $3.3 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries were from the goods producing sector and $12.8 billion were from the service producing sector, representing 20.6 percent and 79.4 percent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 42.0 percent and 39.3 percent of the total goods-producing sector, respectively. The greatest contributors in the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries (19.8 percent of the service sector total), public administration (18.0 percent), trade (16.9 percent), and health care and social assistance (16.4 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based, thousands - actual)

Industry	*2008*	*2009*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	$3,409,627	$3,312,159	-2.9
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	300,064	288,743	-3.8
Mining & Oil & Gas	178,003	164,112	-7.8
Manufacturing	1,496,289	1,390,495	-7.1
Construction	1,277,081	1,302,850	2.0
Utilities	158,190	165,959	4.9
All Service Producing	12,436,996	12,801,348	2.9
Trade	2,171,352	2,166,870	-0.2
Transportation & Storage	713,900	693,060	-2.9
Information & Cultural	394,970	406,737	3.0
Finance & Real Estate	1,072,706	1,107,140	3.2
Professional & Personal Service	2,435,623	2,528,664	3.8
Educational Services	1,460,526	1,506,063	3.1
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,973,121	2,094,752	6.2
Public Administration	2,214,798	2,298,062	3.8

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Jan-Feb 2010 vs. Jan-Feb 2009

(March 2010 will be released May, 2010)

In the first two months of 2010, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 3.4 percent over the same period in 2009 from $726.24 to $751.01 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 2.7 percent, from $820.81 to $842.79 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in the first two months of 2010 were $91.79 (10.9 percent) less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia in the first two months of 2010, average weekly employment was 386,132 (all employees as reported in SEPH), a 1.2 percent increase over the same period 2009. In comparison, Canada's average weekly employment was 14.3 million, a decrease of 0.9 percent.

Average Weekly Earnings and Employment

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate (Includes Overtime, All Employees)		
Jan-Feb 2009	$820.81	$726.24
Jan-Feb 2010[p]	$842.79	$751.01
Average Weekly Employment, (Number, All employees)		
Jan-Feb 2009	14,398,567	381,599
Jan-Feb 2010 [p]	14,273,935	386,132

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026[p] preliminary

Average Weekly Earnings by Industry
Nova Scotia
(including overtime)

Industry (NAICS-based)	Jan-Feb 2009	Jan-Feb 2010[p]	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**$726.24**	**$751.01**	**3.4**
Goods Producing	*868.06*	*924.11*	*6.5*
Construction	828.00	834.90	0.8
Manufacturing	813.37	892.52	9.7
Service Producing	*702.25*	*722.48*	*2.9*
Trade	541.51	573.75	6.0
Transportation & Warehousing	855.35	782.75	-8.5
Information & Culture	989.04	980.72	-0.8
Finance & Insurance	1,001.58	1,084.59	8.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical	977.86	1,000.85	2.4
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	588.17	556.00	-5.5
Educational Services	749.44	802.57	7.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	729.99	734.75	0.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	492.90	494.21	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	312.39	328.11	5.0
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	615.81	631.79	2.6
Public Administration	991.69	1,020.19	2.9

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026
[p] preliminary

In the first two months of 2010, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 6.5 percent over the same period in 2009 to $924.11, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 2.9 percent to $722.48. For industries for which data is available, average weekly earnings in the first two months of 2010 ranged from $328.11 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,084.59 in Finance and Insurance.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Jan-Feb 2010 vs. Jan-Feb 2009

(March 2010 will be released May 20, 2010)

In the first two months of 2010, there was an average of 54,195 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 5.2 percent higher than in the same period in 2009. Nationwide, there were 1,206,340 beneficiaries, an 11.8 percent increase over the same period in 2009.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-Feb 2009	1,079,200	3,413.8	51,500	155.8
Jan-Feb 2010[p]	1,206,340	4,274.5	54,195	173.5

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-000
[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

In Nova Scotia, a total of $173.5 million was paid in EI benefit payments in the first two months of 2010. This figure represents 11.3 percent more benefits paid than in the same period 2009. Nationwide, there was $4.3 billion paid in EI benefit payments, a 25.2 percent increase over the same period in 2009.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 124,976 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in 2009, an increase of 0.6 percent over 2008. The government sector increased 1.1 percent to 116,785 while the business enterprises sector decreased 6.4 percent to 8,190. The federal government figure increased 0.7 percent to 24,080. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.1 percent to 10,299 in 2009. federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.1 percent to 10,299 in 2009.

Public Sector Employment
Nova Scotia

	2008	2009	%Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,912	24,080	0.7
Military	*10,414*	*10,299*	*-1.1*
Provincial General	11,046	10,203	-7.6
Health & Social Services	28,998	31,316	8.0
Universities & Colleges	13,093	12,489	-4.6
Local General	17,153	17,597	2.6
School Boards	21,299	21,101	-0.9
Total Government	***115,502***	***116,785***	***1.1***
Government Business Enterprises	***8,746***	***8,190***	***-6.4***
Federal	6,338	5,790	-8.6
Provincial	1,918	1,910	-0.4
Local	490	490	0.0
Total Public Sector	**124,247**	**124,976**	**0.6**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 3.3 percent in 2009 over 2008 to $5,772.7 million, with 94.3 percent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.7 percent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Wages & Salaries
Nova Scotia ($'000)

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,572,933	1,643,288	4.5
Military	*682,110*	*684,597*	*0.4*
Provincial General	620,086	646,068	4.2
Health & Social Services	1,335,344	1,443,897	8.1
Universities & Colleges	596,744	570,867	-4.3
Local General	339,591	348,379	2.6
School Boards	797,368	789,930	-0.9
Total Government	***5,262,065***	***5,442,425***	***3.4***
Government Business Enterprises	***328,434***	***330,280***	***0.6***
Federal	257,666	256,607	-0.4
Provincial	55,112	57,687	4.7
Local	15,655	15,986	2.1
Total Public Sector	**5,590,501**	**5,772,704**	**3.3**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

ABOUT THE LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available online at: www.gov.ns.ca/finance.

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2010

Data for:	Release Date:
January	*February 5, 2010*
February	*March 12, 2010*
March	*April 9, 2010*
April	*May 7, 2010*
May	*June 4, 2010*
June	*July 9, 2010*
July	*August 6, 2010*
August	*September 10, 2010*
September	*October 8, 2010*
October	*November 5, 2010*
November	*December 3, 2010*
December	*January 2011*

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

Inquiries or suggestions with regards to the *Labour Market Monthly* or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

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Web Site:
http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/

[1] *Effective March 10, 2006, the Labour Market Report replaces the former Employment Situation Report and Labour Market Report of the Economics & Statistics Division.*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in Labour Force Survey Products and Services, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and salaries: is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises

employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, Catalogue No. 13F0022-X or refer to: http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-X or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.

Employment Insurance Statistics: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly reports official statistics on the operation of the Employment Insurance Statistics Program and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the Labour Force Survey reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises. Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistics module; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at: http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Canada								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,217.6	27,585.2	27,618.4	400.8	27,217.6	27,585.2	27,618.4	400.8
Labour force ('000)	18,342.2	18,478.3	18,570.3	228.1	18,200.2	18,305.9	18,429.6	229.4
Employment ('000)	16,848.1	16,963.2	17,071.9	223.8	16,645.1	16,695.6	16,884.4	239.3
Employment full-time ('000)	13,622.8	13,724.6	13,768.4	145.6	13,336.2	13,326.2	13,484.7	148.5
Employment part-time ('000)	3,225.2	3,238.7	3,303.5	78.3	3,308.9	3,369.4	3,399.7	90.8
Unemployment ('000)	1,494.2	1,515.1	1,498.3	4.1	1,555.1	1,610.3	1,545.1	-10.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.2	8.1	0.0	8.5	8.8	8.4	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	67.4	67.0	67.2	-0.2	66.9	66.4	66.7	-0.2
Employment rate (%)	61.9	61.5	61.8	-0.1	61.2	60.5	61.1	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	428.1	431.2	431.5	3.4	428.1	431.2	431.5	3.4
Labour force ('000)	251.9	258.7	258.1	6.2	248.9	252.5	255.5	6.6
Employment ('000)	213.8	218.7	219.3	5.5	204.3	207.2	209.8	5.5
Employment full-time ('000)	184.3	187.0	187.3	3.0	173.6	171.9	176.6	3.0
Employment part-time ('000)	29.5	31.7	32.0	2.5	30.6	35.3	33.2	2.6
Unemployment ('000)	38.1	40.0	38.8	0.7	44.6	45.3	45.6	1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	15.1	15.5	15.0	-0.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	58.8	60.0	59.8	1.0	58.1	58.6	59.2	1.1
Employment rate (%)	49.9	50.7	50.8	0.9	47.7	48.1	48.6	0.9
Prince Edward Island								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	115.5	116.8	116.8	1.3	115.5	116.8	116.8	1.3
Labour force ('000)	78.6	80.6	80.2	1.6	78.2	77.8	78.5	0.3
Employment ('000)	68.8	72.0	72.6	3.8	64.7	67.7	68.5	3.8
Employment full-time ('000)	57.7	59.2	60.2	2.5	53.2	54.1	55.6	2.4
Employment part-time ('000)	11.0	12.8	12.3	1.3	11.4	13.6	12.9	1.5
Unemployment ('000)	9.9	8.7	7.6	-2.3	13.5	10.1	10.0	-3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	12.6	10.8	9.5	-3.1	17.3	13.0	12.7	-4.6
Participation rate (%)	68.1	69.0	68.7	0.6	67.7	66.6	67.2	-0.5
Employment rate (%)	59.6	61.6	62.2	2.6	56.0	58.0	58.6	2.6
Nova Scotia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	771.9	775.1	775.3	3.4	771.9	775.1	775.3	3.4
Labour force ('000)	495.1	494.9	496.6	1.5	494.3	486.2	494.5	0.2
Employment ('000)	449.4	452.7	453.8	4.4	443.5	438.7	447.3	3.8
Employment full-time ('000)	367.5	371.3	368.5	1.0	359.5	354.4	359.3	-0.2
Employment part-time ('000)	81.9	81.4	85.3	3.4	84.0	84.3	88.0	4.0
Unemployment ('000)	45.7	42.2	42.8	-2.9	50.8	47.5	47.1	-3.7
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	8.5	8.6	-0.6	10.3	9.8	9.5	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	64.1	63.8	64.1	0.0	64.0	62.7	63.8	-0.2
Employment rate (%)	58.2	58.4	58.5	0.3	57.5	56.6	57.7	0.2

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Annual Change*	Unadjusted Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Annual Change*
New Brunswick								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	620.9	623.3	623.5	2.6	620.9	623.3	623.5	2.6
Labour force ('000)	399.8	401.3	401.5	1.7	394.4	390.4	394.3	-0.1
Employment ('000)	364.7	366.5	367.3	2.6	353.2	352.0	355.2	2.0
Employment full-time ('000)	306.6	314.7	316.0	9.4	290.5	297.2	299.7	9.2
Employment part-time ('000)	58.1	51.8	51.3	-6.8	62.7	54.8	55.5	-7.2
Unemployment ('000)	35.2	34.8	34.2	-1.0	41.2	38.4	39.2	-2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	8.7	8.5	-0.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	-0.5
Participation rate (%)	64.4	64.4	64.4	0.0	63.5	62.6	63.2	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	58.7	58.8	58.9	0.2	56.9	56.5	57.0	0.1
Quebec								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,421.1	6,490.6	6,496.8	75.7	6,421.1	6,490.6	6,496.8	75.7
Labour force ('000)	4,213.1	4,215.9	4,252.2	39.1	4,186.3	4,184.2	4,227.9	41.6
Employment ('000)	3,854.4	3,879.6	3,914.6	60.2	3,794.9	3,806.0	3,860.1	65.2
Employment full-time ('000)	3,125.4	3,141.5	3,154.7	29.3	3,041.9	3,029.0	3,070.2	28.3
Employment part-time ('000)	729.0	738.2	760.0	31.0	753.0	776.9	789.9	36.9
Unemployment ('000)	358.7	336.3	337.6	-21.1	391.4	378.3	367.8	-23.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	8.0	7.9	-0.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	-0.6
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.0	65.5	-0.1	65.2	64.5	65.1	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	60.0	59.8	60.3	0.3	59.1	58.6	59.4	0.3
Ontario								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,625.4	10,764.7	10,777.6	152.2	10,625.4	10,764.7	10,777.6	152.2
Labour force ('000)	7,164.2	7,211.9	7,252.6	88.4	7,095.3	7,150.3	7,187.1	91.8
Employment ('000)	6,533.8	6,575.1	6,615.6	81.8	6,468.3	6,481.8	6,561.5	93.2
Employment full-time ('000)	5,275.6	5,320.0	5,337.8	62.2	5,181.1	5,186.3	5,251.5	70.4
Employment part-time ('000)	1,258.2	1,255.1	1,277.8	19.6	1,287.1	1,295.5	1,310.0	22.9
Unemployment ('000)	630.3	636.7	636.9	6.6	627.0	668.5	625.6	-1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8	9.3	8.7	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	67.4	67.0	67.3	-0.1	66.8	66.4	66.7	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	61.5	61.1	61.4	-0.1	60.9	60.2	60.9	0.0
Manitoba								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	919.3	931.7	933.0	13.7	919.3	931.7	933.0	13.7
Labour force ('000)	633.2	645.7	651.1	17.9	630.1	637.6	648.1	18.0
Employment ('000)	603.9	612.2	619.0	15.1	598.4	603.3	614.7	16.3
Employment full-time ('000)	495.9	491.2	497.7	1.8	486.5	476.5	488.3	1.8
Employment part-time ('000)	108.0	121.0	121.2	13.2	111.9	126.7	126.4	14.5
Unemployment ('000)	29.3	33.5	32.2	2.9	31.7	34.3	33.4	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	5.2	4.9	0.3	5.0	5.4	5.2	0.2
Participation rate (%)	68.9	69.3	69.8	0.9	68.5	68.4	69.5	1.0
Employment rate (%)	65.7	65.7	66.3	0.6	65.1	64.8	65.9	0.8
Saskatchewan								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	777.1	787.3	788.6	11.5	777.1	787.3	788.6	11.5
Labour force ('000)	547.0	555.4	556.8	9.8	542.0	551.9	554.2	12.2
Employment ('000)	519.5	527.2	527.8	8.3	512.8	520.0	521.7	8.9
Employment full-time ('000)	420.2	431.8	432.5	12.3	410.3	418.3	422.7	12.4
Employment part-time ('000)	99.3	95.4	95.3	-4.0	102.5	101.7	99.1	-3.4
Unemployment ('000)	27.4	28.3	29.0	1.6	29.2	31.9	32.4	3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.1	5.2	0.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	0.4
Participation rate (%)	70.4	70.5	70.6	0.2	69.7	70.1	70.3	0.6
Employment rate (%)	66.9	67.0	66.9	0.0	66.0	66.0	66.2	0.2

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
				Alberta				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,847.9	2,908.0	2,912.6	**64.7**	2,847.9	2,908.0	2,912.6	**64.7**
Labour force ('000)	2,120.5	2,128.5	2,137.8	**17.3**	2,102.4	2,108.4	2,119.8	**17.4**
Employment ('000)	1,986.3	1,969.4	1,979.4	**-6.9**	1,966.9	1,948.8	1,958.1	**-8.8**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,626.6	1,619.3	1,627.9	**1.3**	1,596.8	1,582.6	1,596.7	**-0.1**
Employment part-time ('000)	359.6	350.1	351.4	**-8.2**	370.1	366.2	361.4	**-8.7**
Unemployment ('000)	134.3	159.2	158.5	**24.2**	135.5	159.6	161.8	**26.3**
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	7.5	7.4	**1.1**	6.4	7.6	7.6	**1.2**
Participation rate (%)	74.5	73.2	73.4	**-1.1**	73.8	72.5	72.8	**-1.0**
Employment rate (%)	69.7	67.7	68.0	**-1.7**	69.1	67.0	67.2	**-1.9**
				British Columbia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,690.4	3,756.6	3,762.6	**72.2**	3,690.4	3,756.6	3,762.6	**72.2**
Labour force ('000)	2,438.9	2,485.3	2,483.3	**44.4**	2,428.2	2,466.5	2,469.6	**41.4**
Employment ('000)	2,253.6	2,289.9	2,302.6	**49.0**	2,238.1	2,270.2	2,287.4	**49.3**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,762.9	1,788.6	1,785.8	**22.9**	1,742.8	1,755.9	1,764.1	**21.3**
Employment part-time ('000)	490.6	501.3	516.8	**26.2**	495.3	514.3	523.3	**28.0**
Unemployment ('000)	185.3	195.4	180.7	**-4.6**	190.1	196.3	182.1	**-8.0**
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	7.9	7.3	**-0.3**	7.8	8.0	7.4	**-0.4**
Participation rate (%)	66.1	66.2	66.0	**-0.1**	65.8	65.7	65.6	**-0.2**
Employment rate (%)	61.1	61.0	61.2	**0.1**	60.6	60.4	60.8	**0.2**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Annual Change*	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Annual Change*
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,188.8	27,554.4	27,586.5	397.7	771.7	775.0	775.1	3.4
Labour force ('000)	18,140.2	18,239.8	18,322.9	182.7	491.1	485.8	488.8	-2.3
Employment ('000)	16,587.4	16,657.8	16,754.3	166.9	441.1	435.9	440.7	-0.4
Employment full-time ('000)	13,244.6	13,302.2	13,382.8	138.2	354.8	347.7	353.4	-1.4
Employment part-time ('000)	3,342.8	3,355.6	3,371.5	28.7	86.3	88.2	87.3	1.0
Unemployment ('000)	1,552.8	1,582.0	1,568.7	15.9	50.0	49.9	48.1	-1.9
Unemployment rate (%)	8.6	8.7	8.6	0.0	10.2	10.3	9.8	-0.4
Participation rate (%)	66.7	66.2	66.4	-0.3	63.6	62.7	63.1	-0.5
Employment rate (%)	61.0	60.5	60.7	-0.3	57.2	56.2	56.9	-0.3
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.5	102.0	102.0	0.5	115.2	114.5	114.4	-0.8
Labour force ('000)	63.7	61.1	60.9	-2.8	61.8	59.4	61.0	-0.8
Employment ('000)	57.2	55.6	55.4	-1.8	51.2	49.8	50.5	-0.7
Employment full-time ('000)	45.8	43.3	43.7	-2.1	39.5	39.6	40.8	1.3
Employment part-time ('000)	11.4	12.3	11.7	0.3	11.6	10.3	9.7	-1.9
Unemployment ('000)	6.5	5.5	5.5	-1.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	-0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	9.0	9.0	-1.2	17.3	16.2	17.2	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	62.8	59.9	59.7	-3.1	53.6	51.9	53.3	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	56.4	54.5	54.3	-2.1	44.4	43.5	44.1	-0.3
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	320.1	323.9	324.2	4.1	320.1	323.9	324.2	4.1
Labour force ('000)	227.2	229.3	230.4	3.2	227.2	229.3	230.4	3.2
Employment ('000)	213.2	214.5	216.4	3.2	213.2	214.5	216.4	3.2
Employment full-time ('000)	174.0	173.4	176.5	2.5	174.0	173.4	176.5	2.5
Employment part-time ('000)	39.3	41.1	40.0	0.7	39.3	41.1	40.0	0.7
Unemployment ('000)	14.0	14.8	14.0	0.0	14.0	14.8	14.0	0.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.5	6.1	-0.1	6.2	6.5	6.1	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	71.0	70.8	71.1	0.1	71.0	70.8	71.1	0.1
Employment rate (%)	66.6	66.2	66.7	0.1	66.6	66.2	66.7	0.1
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.4	131.4	131.4	0.0	103.4	103.1	103.1	-0.3
Labour force ('000)	76.0	76.2	76.0	0.0	62.4	59.8	60.5	-1.9
Employment ('000)	66.1	66.4	67.6	1.5	53.4	49.5	50.8	-2.6
Employment full-time ('000)	52.5	53.2	53.8	1.3	43.0	38.1	38.6	-4.4
Employment part-time ('000)	13.6	13.2	13.8	0.2	10.4	11.4	12.2	1.8
Unemployment ('000)	9.9	9.8	8.4	-1.5	9.0	10.3	9.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	13.0	12.9	11.1	-1.9	14.4	17.2	15.9	1.5
Participation rate (%)	57.8	58.0	57.8	0.0	60.3	58.0	58.7	-1.6
Employment rate (%)	50.3	50.5	51.4	1.1	51.6	48.0	49.3	-2.3

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Canada	16,848.1	16,963.2	17,071.9	**223.8**	13,622.8	13,724.6	13,768.4	**145.6**	3,225.2	3,238.7	3,303.5	**78.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.8	218.7	219.3	**5.5**	184.3	187.0	187.3	**3.0**	29.5	31.7	32.0	**2.5**
Prince Edward Island	68.8	72.0	72.6	**3.8**	57.7	59.2	60.2	**2.5**	11.0	12.8	12.3	**1.3**
Nova Scotia	**449.4**	**452.7**	**453.8**	**4.4**	**367.5**	**371.3**	**368.5**	**1.0**	**81.9**	**81.4**	**85.3**	**3.4**
New Brunswick	364.7	366.5	367.3	**2.6**	306.6	314.7	316.0	**9.4**	58.1	51.8	51.3	**-6.8**
Quebec	3,854.4	3,879.6	3,914.6	**60.2**	3,125.4	3,141.5	3,154.7	**29.3**	729.0	738.2	760.0	**31.0**
Ontario	6,533.8	6,575.1	6,615.6	**81.8**	5,275.6	5,320.0	5,337.8	**62.2**	1,258.2	1,255.1	1,277.8	**19.6**
Manitoba	603.9	612.2	619.0	**15.1**	495.9	491.2	497.7	**1.8**	108.0	121.0	121.2	**13.2**
Saskatchewan	519.5	527.2	527.8	**8.3**	420.2	431.8	432.5	**12.3**	99.3	95.4	95.3	**-4.0**
Alberta	1,986.3	1,969.4	1,979.4	**-6.9**	1,626.6	1,619.3	1,627.9	**1.3**	359.6	350.1	351.4	**-8.2**
British Columbia	2,253.6	2,289.9	2,302.6	**49.0**	1,762.9	1,788.6	1,785.8	**22.9**	490.6	501.3	516.8	**26.2**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Canada	16,645.1	16,695.6	16,884.4	**239.3**	13,336.2	13,326.2	13,484.7	**148.5**	3,308.9	3,369.4	3,399.7	**90.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	204.3	207.2	209.8	**5.5**	173.6	171.9	176.6	**3.0**	30.6	35.3	33.2	**2.6**
Prince Edward Island	64.7	67.7	68.5	**3.8**	53.2	54.1	55.6	**2.4**	11.4	13.6	12.9	**1.5**
Nova Scotia	**443.5**	**438.7**	**447.3**	**3.8**	**359.5**	**354.4**	**359.3**	**-0.2**	**84.0**	**84.3**	**88.0**	**4.0**
New Brunswick	353.2	352.0	355.2	**2.0**	290.5	297.2	299.7	**9.2**	62.7	54.8	55.5	**-7.2**
Quebec	3,794.9	3,806.0	3,860.1	**65.2**	3,041.9	3,029.0	3,070.2	**28.3**	753.0	776.9	789.9	**36.9**
Ontario	6,468.3	6,481.8	6,561.5	**93.2**	5,181.1	5,186.3	5,251.5	**70.4**	1,287.1	1,295.5	1,310.0	**22.9**
Manitoba	598.4	603.3	614.7	**16.3**	486.5	476.5	488.3	**1.8**	111.9	126.7	126.4	**14.5**
Saskatchewan	512.8	520.0	521.7	**8.9**	410.3	418.3	422.7	**12.4**	102.5	101.7	99.1	**-3.4**
Alberta	1,966.9	1,948.8	1,958.1	**-8.8**	1,596.8	1,582.6	1,596.7	**-0.1**	370.1	366.2	361.4	**-8.7**
British Columbia	2,238.1	2,270.2	2,287.4	**49.3**	1,742.8	1,755.9	1,764.1	**21.3**	495.3	514.3	523.3	**28.0**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Canada	2,886.8	2,861.5	2,874.6	-12.2	2,466.7	2,415.0	2,438.1	-28.6	14.6	15.6	15.2	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.9	35.1	34.5	-0.4	27.5	26.0	26.8	-0.7	21.2	26.2	22.3	1.1
Prince Edward Island	13.4	14.0	13.5	0.1	10.8	11.6	11.6	0.8	19.4	17.1	14.1	-5.3
Nova Scotia	81.6	79.3	78.9	-2.7	67.1	66.9	68.3	1.2	17.8	15.6	13.4	-4.2
New Brunswick	61.3	60.4	60.0	-1.3	53.0	50.8	51.1	-1.9	13.5	15.9	14.8	1.3
Quebec	646.2	641.5	653.8	7.6	551.6	541.7	553.9	2.3	14.6	15.6	15.3	0.7
Ontario	1,087.5	1,094.7	1,098.4	10.9	905.4	901.4	907.8	2.4	16.7	17.7	17.4	0.7
Manitoba	112.8	109.1	109.3	-3.5	103.2	97.9	98.0	-5.2	8.4	10.3	10.3	1.9
Saskatchewan	102.5	98.0	96.5	-6.0	91.5	88.9	87.6	-3.9	10.7	9.2	9.2	-1.5
Alberta	366.6	353.4	357.7	-8.9	324.9	304.7	312.5	-12.4	11.3	13.8	12.6	1.3
British Columbia	380.1	376.1	371.9	-8.2	331.6	325.4	320.5	-11.1	12.8	13.5	13.8	1.0

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Canada	2,737.7	2,703.5	2,729.5	-8.2	2,319.3	2,266.0	2,298.2	-21.1	15.3	16.2	15.8	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.9	31.8	32.0	0.1	24.1	22.6	23.8	-0.3	24.5	28.9	25.6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	12.3	12.3	12.2	-0.1	9.3	10.1	10.1	0.8	24.4	18.7	17.2	-7.2
Nova Scotia	76.9	72.9	73.0	-3.9	61.9	60.7	62.7	0.8	19.5	16.9	14.1	-5.4
New Brunswick	56.3	54.8	54.6	-1.7	47.4	45.2	45.6	-1.8	15.6	17.5	16.5	0.9
Quebec	610.5	608.5	622.7	12.2	513.9	505.8	519.0	5.1	15.8	16.9	16.7	0.9
Ontario	1,022.4	1,029.4	1,033.1	10.7	847.5	842.9	852.9	5.4	17.1	18.1	17.4	0.3
Manitoba	110.0	102.8	106.6	-3.4	99.7	91.7	94.7	-5.0	9.5	10.8	11.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	97.9	92.9	92.7	-5.2	86.2	83.2	82.8	-3.4	12.0	10.5	10.7	-1.3
Alberta	352.9	337.2	345.7	-7.2	309.7	290.2	299.0	-10.7	12.3	13.9	13.5	1.2
British Columbia	366.5	360.7	356.9	-9.6	319.6	313.7	307.6	-12.0	12.8	13.0	13.8	1.0

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Total, all industries	18,200.2	18,305.9	18,429.6	229.4	16,645.1	16,695.6	16,884.4	239.3	8.5	8.8	8.4	(0.1)
Goods-producing sector	4,131.2	3,972.4	3,979.7	(151.5)	3,640.1	3,577.9	3,628.0	(12.1)	11.9	9.9	8.8	(3.1)
Agriculture	337.3	304.4	305.9	(31.4)	319.6	282.5	287.0	(32.6)	5.2	7.2	6.2	1.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	353.3	354.0	353.8	0.5	291.0	315.7	313.6	22.6	17.6	10.8	11.4	(6.2)
Forestry and logging with support activities	53.3	54.6	60.5	7.2	34.7	41.5	46.5	11.8	34.9	24.0	23.1	(11.8)
Fishing, hunting and trapping	27.5	24.6	29.0	1.5	19.5	17.6	21.3	1.8	29.1	28.5	26.9	(2.2)
Mining and oil and gas extraction	272.5	274.7	264.3	(8.2)	236.8	256.6	245.8	9.0	13.1	6.6	7.0	(6.1)
Utilities	150.8	148.9	153.2	2.4	145.4	145.3	149.4	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.5	(1.1)
Construction	1,270.0	1,290.8	1,326.7	56.7	1,079.2	1,111.7	1,168.2	89.0	15.0	13.9	11.9	(3.1)
Manufacturing	2,019.8	1,874.4	1,840.2	(179.6)	1,804.9	1,722.7	1,709.8	(95.1)	10.6	8.1	7.1	(3.5)
Durables	1,173.3	1,106.4	1,089.1	(84.2)	1,030.2	1,012.8	1,008.3	(21.9)	12.2	8.5	7.4	(4.8)
Non-durables	846.5	768.0	751.1	(95.4)	774.7	709.9	701.5	(73.2)	8.5	7.6	6.6	(1.9)
Services-producing sector	13,672.2	13,812.9	13,908.2	236.0	13,005.0	13,117.6	13,256.4	251.4	4.9	5.0	4.7	(0.2)
Trade	2,778.3	2,792.0	2,829.8	51.5	2,609.0	2,625.6	2,678.3	69.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	(0.7)
Wholesale trade	685.2	650.5	642.0	(43.2)	639.9	621.0	613.2	(26.7)	6.6	4.5	4.5	(2.1)
Retail trade	2,093.1	2,141.5	2,187.7	94.6	1,969.1	2,004.6	2,065.1	96.0	5.9	6.4	5.6	(0.3)
Transportation and warehousing	886.1	829.4	816.9	(69.2)	828.8	776.1	767.1	(61.7)	6.5	6.4	6.1	(0.4)
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,093.7	1,134.2	1,134.5	40.8	1,066.1	1,090.8	1,098.9	32.8	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.6
Finance and insurance	771.3	800.3	796.3	25.0	757.2	774.2	775.9	18.7	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.8
Real estate and leasing	322.4	333.9	338.2	15.8	308.9	316.6	323.1	14.2	4.2	5.2	4.5	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,240.2	1,315.2	1,322.2	82.0	1,187.9	1,267.7	1,273.1	85.2	4.2	3.6	3.7	(0.5)
Business, building and other support services	746.8	703.0	738.5	(8.3)	661.4	610.3	650.5	(10.9)	11.4	13.2	11.9	0.5
Educational services	1,249.9	1,323.5	1,312.2	62.3	1,231.1	1,289.0	1,286.6	55.5	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,975.2	2,052.4	2,049.0	73.8	1,940.1	2,009.1	2,003.5	63.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	771.5	785.9	808.2	36.7	728.0	732.8	744.8	16.8	5.6	6.8	7.8	2.2
Accommodation and food services	1,158.3	1,167.3	1,150.3	(8.0)	1,050.3	1,067.8	1,064.8	14.5	9.3	8.5	7.4	(1.9)
Other services	847.5	766.6	795.7	(51.8)	796.7	723.7	757.5	(39.2)	6.0	5.6	4.8	(1.2)
Public administration	924.6	943.5	951.0	26.4	905.4	924.8	931.3	25.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	-
Unclassified industries***	396.8	520.6	541.6	144.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual**

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
Total, all industries	494.3	486.2	494.5	0.2	443.5	438.7	447.3	3.8
Goods-producing sector	102.2	98.3	99.6	-2.6	82.6	82.4	84.4	1.8
Agriculture	7.5	7.1	7.4	-0.1	6.4	5.8	5.7	-0.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	15.7	15.6	17.7	2.0	11.5	11.8	13.1	1.6
Forestry and logging with support activities	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	0.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	8.8	9.4	11.0	2.2	5.6	6.1	7.5	1.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.1	3.1	3.7	-0.4	3.5	2.8	3.1	-0.4
Utilities	3.0	4.0	3.8	0.8	2.6	4.0	3.8	1.2
Construction	35.0	35.5	35.4	0.4	27.2	28.9	29.9	2.7
Manufacturing	41.0	36.2	35.3	-5.7	34.9	31.9	32.0	-2.9
Durables	18.6	14.3	13.6	-5.0	16.4	13.1	12.5	-3.9
Non-durables	22.3	21.8	21.7	-0.6	18.6	18.8	19.5	0.9
Services-producing sector	381.8	376.8	383.0	1.2	360.9	356.3	362.9	2.0
Trade	82.4	78.4	79.5	-2.9	75.9	72.8	74.7	-1.2
Wholesale trade	15.9	13.2	10.4	-5.5	14.9	12.5	9.5	-5.4
Retail trade	66.5	65.2	69.1	2.6	61.0	60.3	65.2	4.2
Transportation and warehousing	22.9	19.2	19.5	-3.4	21.5	18.6	18.2	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	21.8	24.9	25.9	4.1	21.3	24.6	25.5	4.2
Finance and insurance	12.3	16.5	16.4	4.1	12.2	16.5	16.3	4.1
Real estate and leasing	9.4	8.3	9.5	0.1	9.1	8.0	9.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	23.7	25.8	25.9	2.2	23.0	24.4	24.5	1.5
Business, building and other support services	25.9	25.5	26.8	0.9	22.7	22.2	23.5	0.8
Educational services	41.0	36.7	36.8	-4.2	40.3	36.0	36.1	-4.2
Health care and social assistance	59.1	67.8	68.4	9.3	58.6	66.2	67.1	8.5
Information, culture and recreation	18.6	20.2	20.1	1.5	17.5	18.3	18.4	0.9
Accommodation and food services	33.3	28.6	29.9	-3.4	29.4	26.3	27.3	-2.1
Other services	20.1	18.4	19.4	-0.7	18.5	16.7	17.6	-0.9
Public administration	33.2	31.2	30.9	-2.3	32.2	30.1	30.1	-2.1
Unclassified industries***	10.3	11.1	11.8	1.5	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation Rate - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*	Apr'09	Mar'10	Apr'10	Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.4	8.2	8.3	-0.1	67.9	67.7	68.0	0.1	62.3	62.1	62.4	0.1
Halifax	**6.2**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**-0.1**	**71.0**	**70.8**	**71.1**	**0.1**	**66.6**	**66.2**	**66.7**	**0.1**
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.2	8.5	7.5	1.3	67.9	67.0	66.7	-1.2	63.8	61.3	61.7	-2.1
Saguenay	10.3	9.5	9.2	-1.1	59.0	58.9	59.6	0.6	52.9	53.3	54.1	1.2
Quebec	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.2	67.6	65.2	66.3	-1.3	64.1	61.9	62.8	-1.3
Trois-Rivières	9.0	11.5	10.6	1.6	59.4	56.5	57.2	-2.2	54.0	50.0	51.1	-2.9
Sherbrooke	8.3	9.2	9.5	1.2	62.8	61.3	61.8	-1.0	57.5	55.7	56.0	-1.5
Montreal	9.4	9.5	9.5	0.1	65.7	66.9	67.1	1.4	59.6	60.6	60.8	1.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.4	5.8	5.9	0.5	70.3	71.4	71.7	1.4	66.5	67.2	67.5	1.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.6	6.8	6.8	0.2	69.8	72.2	72.1	2.3	65.2	67.3	67.3	2.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.0	5.5	5.7	0.7	70.4	71.1	71.6	1.2	66.9	67.2	67.5	0.6
Kingston	5.8	5.8	5.6	-0.2	64.1	62.7	62.4	-1.7	60.3	59.1	58.9	-1.4
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	8.7	11.1	9.9	1.2	64.1	62.1	62.6	-1.5	58.5	55.2	56.4	-2.1
Oshawa	7.9	10.7	9.7	1.8	65.4	68.2	68.6	3.2	60.2	60.9	62.0	1.8
Toronto	8.9	9.1	9.2	0.3	68.5	67.4	67.5	-1.0	62.4	61.3	61.3	-1.1
Hamilton	8.5	8.8	8.5	0.0	67.4	65.5	65.1	-2.3	61.6	59.7	59.6	-2.0
St. Catharines - Niagara	11.3	11.0	9.8	-1.5	61.2	62.6	62.1	0.9	54.3	55.7	56.0	1.7
London	9.9	9.3	8.8	-1.1	66.4	66.7	66.8	0.4	59.8	60.5	60.9	1.1
Windsor	13.8	12.9	12.2	-1.6	63.7	62.1	62.7	-1.0	54.9	54.0	55.0	0.1
Kitchener	10.3	9.8	9.2	-1.1	71.3	70.1	70.5	-0.8	64.0	63.2	64.0	0.0
Thunder Bay	9.8	7.6	7.0	-2.8	62.2	61.0	61.1	-1.1	56.2	56.3	56.9	0.7
Winnipeg	5.1	5.7	5.6	0.5	69.8	69.3	69.5	-0.3	66.2	65.4	65.7	-0.5
Regina	4.4	5.1	4.8	0.4	71.3	69.5	70.1	-1.2	68.2	65.9	66.8	-1.4
Saskatoon	5.2	4.7	5.5	0.3	72.6	72.2	72.7	0.1	68.9	68.8	68.7	-0.2
Calgary	6.4	7.3	7.6	1.2	76.0	74.7	74.5	-1.5	71.2	69.3	68.8	-2.4
Edmonton	5.4	7.5	7.9	2.5	72.4	71.1	71.1	-1.3	68.5	65.8	65.5	-3.0
Abbotsford	7.8	6.6	7.3	-0.5	66.5	68.8	69.3	2.8	61.4	64.2	64.2	2.8
Vancouver	6.7	7.8	7.5	0.8	66.3	65.9	65.8	-0.5	61.8	60.7	60.8	-1.0
Victoria	6.0	6.8	6.2	0.2	66.1	67.9	67.3	1.2	62.2	63.3	63.2	1.0

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.